Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently amended) A method of forming an organic light emitting diode comprising the steps of:

- providing a substrate comprising a first electrode for injection of charge carriers of a first type

- forming a charge transporting layer by depositing onto the substrate a charge transporting material for transporting charge carriers of the first type, the charge transporting material being soluble in a solvent;

- ~~treatment of~~ treating the charge transporting layer to render it insoluble in the solvent;

- forming an electroluminescent layer by depositing onto the charge transporting layer a composition comprising the solvent, a phosphorescent material, and a host material; and

- depositing onto the electroluminescent layer a second electrode for injection of charge carriers of a second type.

2. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the first electrode is an anode; the second electrode is a cathode; the charge carriers of the first type are holes; and the charge carriers of the second type are electrons.

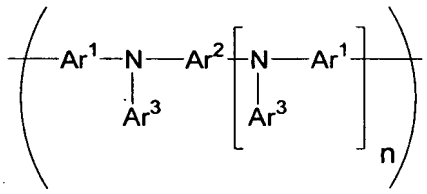
3. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 1 ~~or 2~~ wherein the charge transporting material comprises a cross-linkable material and ~~the treatment~~ treating comprises subjecting the charge transporting layer to heat or electromagnetic radiation in order to cross-link the charge transporting material

4. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 1 ~~or 2~~ wherein the charge transporting layer is substantially free of cross-linkable groups and ~~the treatment~~ treating comprises subjecting the charge transporting layer to heat.

5. (Currently amended) A method according to ~~any one of claims 1-4~~ claim 1 wherein the charge transporting material is a polymer.

6. (Original) A method according to claim 5 wherein the polymer comprises an optionally substituted triarylamine repeat unit.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 6 wherein the triarylamine repeat unit comprises an optionally substituted repeat unit of formula (I):



(I)

wherein each Ar^1, Ar^2 and Ar^3 is the same or different and independently represents optionally substituted aryl; and n is 0 or 1.

8. (Currently amended) A method according to ~~any one of claims 5-7~~ claim 5 wherein the polymer comprises a repeat unit selected from optionally substituted fluorene, indenofluorene, spirofluorene, and phenylene.

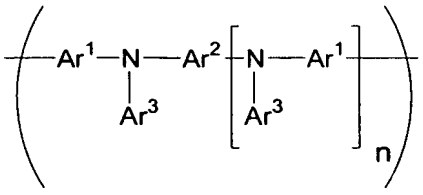
9. (Currently amended) A method according to ~~any preceding~~ claim 1 wherein the phosphorescent material is a metal complex.

10. (Currently amended) A method according to ~~any preceding~~ claim 1 wherein the host material is a host polymer.

11. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 10 wherein the host polymer comprises a repeat unit as defined in claim 7 ~~or claim 8~~.

12. (Currently amended) An organic light emitting diode obtainable by the method according to ~~any preceding~~ claim 1.

13. (Original) An organic light emitting diode comprising, in sequence, an anode; a hole transporting layer; an electroluminescent layer comprising a phosphorescent material and a host material; and a cathode, wherein the hole transporting layer is a polymer comprising an optionally substituted repeat unit of formula (I):



(I)

wherein each Ar^1, Ar^2 and Ar^3 is the same or different and independently represents optionally substituted aryl; and n is 0 or 1.

14. (Currently amended) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13 wherein the polymer comprises a repeat unit selected from optionally substituted fluorene, indenofluorene, spirofluorene, and phenylene.

15. (Currently amended) An organic light emitting diode according to claim 13 ~~or 14~~ wherein a hole injecting layer comprising a conductive organic material is located between the anode and the hole transporting layer.

16. (Currently amended) An organic light emitting diode according to ~~any one of claims 13-15~~ claim 13 wherein the phosphorescent material is a metal complex.

17. (New) A method according to claim 10 wherein the host polymer comprises a repeat unit as defined in claim 8.

18. (New) A method according to claim 1 wherein the charge transporting material is a copolymer.